1. **[8 points]** Solve the following ordinary differential equation (ODE):

$$\dot{L}\left(t\right) = nL\left(t\right)$$

with the boundary condition  $L(0) = L_0$ .

2. [49 points in total] Suppose that the production function follows Cobb-Douglas function:

$$Y = F(K, AL) = K^{\alpha} (AL)^{1-\alpha}, \qquad 0 < \alpha < 1,$$
 (2)

and the capital accumulation follows

$$\dot{K}(t) = sY(t) - \delta K(t), \qquad (3)$$

where s is the saving rate (fraction of output invested in capital) and  $\delta$  is the depreciation rate of capital. The population growth and the technology growth follow

$$\dot{L}(t) = nL(t), \tag{4}$$

$$\dot{A}\left(t\right) = gA\left(t\right),\tag{5}$$

where n is the population growth rate and g is the technology growth rate.

- (1) **[4 points]** Using the assumption of constant returns to scale to derive the intensive form of production function:  $y = f(k) = k^{\alpha}$ , where  $y = \frac{Y}{AL}$  and  $k = \frac{K}{AL}$ .
- (2) [4 points] Show that the marginal product of K and the marginal product of k are the same.
- (3) [5 points] Use the chain rule to derive the dynamics of k.
- (4) [5 points] Show the phase diagram of  $\dot{k}$  as a function of k.
- (5) [8 points in total and 4 points for each] Describe how, if at all, each of the following developments affects the break even and actual investment lines in our basic diagram for the Solow model:
  - (a) The rate of depreciation falls.
  - (b) Capital's share,  $\alpha$ , rises.
- (6) Consider a Solow economy that is on its balanced growth path.
  - (a) **[6 points in total and 2 points for each]** Find expressions for  $k^*$ ,  $y^*$  and  $c^*$  as functions of the parameters of the model, s, n,  $\delta$ , g and  $\alpha$ .
  - (b) [12 points in total and 3 points for each] If the saving rate s decreases permanently at  $t_0$ , please sketch the paths of the following variables as the economy moves to its new balanced growth path:  $\dot{k}$ , k,  $(\frac{\dot{Y}}{L})$  and  $(\frac{Y}{L})$ .
  - (c) [5 points] Following the previous question. How does it affect the consumption c?

- 3. **[8 points]** What is the Solow Residual?
- 4. [35 points in total] [Maximum Principle of Optimal Control]: Given the lifetime utility at  $t_0$  as follows

$$U(0) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \cdot \ln\left[c(t)\right] dt, \tag{6}$$

subject to the following constraints:

$$\dot{k}(t) = [k(t)]^{\alpha} - c(t) - \delta k(t), \qquad (7)$$

$$k\left(0\right) = 1,\tag{8}$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \left[ k\left(t\right) \cdot e^{-\bar{r}(t)t} \right] \ge 0. \tag{9}$$

- (1) [5 points] What are the control variables and the state variables?
- (2) [8 points in total and 4 points for each] Show the Hamiltonian function. What is the economic intuition for the Hamiltonian function?
- (3) **[6 points]** Show the first-order conditions and the transversality condition.
- (4) [6 points in total and 3 points for each] Show the steady-state consumption  $c^*$  and the capital  $k^*$ .
- (5) [10 points] Suppose that  $\rho = 0.06$ ,  $\delta = 0$  and  $\alpha = 0.3$ . Show the phase diagram of the dynamic system.